FREE SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. G. THEMPSON AND THE PREEDERS

WITH HON. ROBBET PURVIS

THE SAVINGS OF THE POOR NEGROES HIS OFFICEN OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN

RE BAS REEN EMBRACED BY WHITE-LINERS What A. M. Sperry Knows About It

To enable the down troiden South Carolina Republicans to ascertain the manner of men who are new oppressing them under the guise of "re-ferm," and to fully show up the antecedents of the man J. G. Thompson, who edits a penny newspaper at Columbia called the Union Hereld, we sent a reporter of the National Reministration interview Hon, Mobert Purvis, one of the comelectioners of the Freedman's Blank, recently reascertain whether or not be could recover any sertion of the money which the said J. G. Thomp

wen had iraudulently obtained from the Heaufort branch of that institution. Mr. Purvis was also invited to express his views freely relative to the lain and his renegade Republican ailies and Ku-King abottors are making to turn South Carolina over to the tender mercies of the most PRSCREPTIOUS DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY which has yet tound inception in the South. Our eperter found Mr. Purvis at his residence, No.

H8 Thirteenth street, where he had just arrived from his Philadelphia home.

Reporter. I have called, six, to ascertain your views upon South tharding affairs, and, especially, to learn whether or not the reports are true which charge one Thompson, now of Columbin, with having ir-addiently obtained money frem a branch of the Fredman's bank.

Mr. Parcis. It is exceedingly disagreeable for me to express views about my fellow-men calulated to do them harm, but noths in sixtance a proper regard for the jubic weal, and, more especially, the deep sympathy which I, no common with other Republicans entertain for the abused colored people in South Carolina, forces me to part from an established usage. My knowledge from his Philadelphia home.

coinced people in South Carolina, forces me to pair from an established usage. My knowledge of Thompson's transactions with the Freedman's bank is meet unlawarable to him. The books of the institution show that he obtained from its Beautort pranchover \$6.00°, which never has been paid. The only collateral which we held was some worthless' printers' certificates," and when, on a recent visit, I demanded better security he gave me some of

ex-theasurer parkers a warrants? when the treasury which, I am ratished, are no better than those originally held by us. Why, the audacity of this man is refreshing. Here is what he says in a recent number of his paper. To those who wish to ascertain the truth, I retro Mr. W. H. Lickwood, cashler of the branch at Beaulort, and to Mr. Robert Purvis, commissioner, at Washinston. Until this Is done any sincer, at Washinston. Until this Is done any sincer, at Washinston. Until this Is done any sincer, a willful sinderer and a list. The Frecham's bank is now, and has always been, secure of the payment by me, principal and interest, of all due it from me.

He not only not these 40 000 from the institution without residence are equivalent therefor, but he had not a singulation to will to me that he had made payments to see the visit to me that he had made payments to see the state of heread the Sant all South Carrolls to yellowhing or wals.

him."

Keporter, I supplied F. L. Cordono is one of the which Chamberlain has struck at their libertles. But if the White Libe mobe are allowed to practice intimidation, as they now threaten to do, the result cannot but he fatal to good government. I have an abiding faith, however, in our institutions, and question not but that those is authority will see to it that fellow-citizens, however humble, will be protected from ourrage, and guaranteed in the enjoyment of rights national in character. South Carolina Republicans have my protounded symmathy. May Heaven delend them, if the General Government refuses to do so.

Another Witness to the Front-

Washington, D. C. Tebruary In. 1818.

To the Fatter of the Earloant's Republicans:
Sin: In reply to your inquiries of a recent date. I will state that early in 1973 I found J. G. Thomp-Jamin state that early in No. 1 found 3. G. Inompose, of South Carolina. in debt to the Freedman's Bank in two notes, one for \$2,004 60, and the other for \$3,502 10, with interest, I think, at ten percent. As nominal security therefor there had been just up say \$15,000 of South Carolina State printing bills, which has been given him for alleged ser vices rendered by the Port Royal Printing and Publishing Company, and in addition some other State securities of no value. These bills have since been found to be entirely worthless, and have been abandoned. It appears from statements made to me by Mr. Scovill, then cashier of the branch at Beaufort, S. C., that this money

REALLY WITHOUT ANY SECURITY WHATEVER, and that the worthless culfateral was put up af terwards, in order to have something to show me as inspector, and to furnish an apparent basis for their statements that the notes in question were their statements that the hotes in question were good, and, if not paid in any other way, could be paid by the collection of the collecterals. I never had the slightest helief that the securities were good for anything, and the event has proved that Mr. Thompson anew they were worthiess at the time he put them in. His relations with the defaulting cashier. Scovill, were so intimate that I have always believed he obtained this money knowing that in so doing he was not only violating the

was loaned to Thompson

of the officer from whom he obtained it.

Mr. Thompson's statements to me in regard to these notes and securities have in no instance been borne out by the facts as they subsequently appeared, and my own efforts to collect taem, in connection with the efforts of Mr. Lockwood, the cashier succeeding Mr. Scovill, were, as it now appears, paralysed in consequence of the bad reputation which attached to everything with which Thompson's name was connected. Referring to the recout appeal made by him to Hou. Robert Purvis and Mr. Lockwood, I can only say that his audacity is surpassed only by the general dishonesty of the original transaction which makes each an appeal necessary.

Very respectfully yours.

A. M. Spersey,

Late Inspector F. H. T. Co. THE RASCALITY OR THE WEAKNESS

Probable Murder Preventing, Feb. 20 .- This morning, while engaged in a drunken fight, Patrick Ferry stabbed Matthew Long in the abdomen with a case knife, inflicting probably fatal injuries. Ferry was arrested and locked up.

THE ARMY REDUCTION. Some fensible and Practical Views from Col-Fred. Grant.

Ger. Comby, in a letter to the Obio State Jour-mel, gives an account of an interesting conversation with Col. Fred. Grant upon the proposed reduction of the army, and other matters con-nected with the regular service. The following is an extract, and is well worth a careful perusal: is an extract, and is well worth a careful perusal:

It hardly know how the topic came into the conversation, but somehow in the way of comment on the report in the morning papers giving the scheme said to have been acreed upon in committee for reducting the pay of all army officers. Och. Grant said, substantially: "I think there ought to be a reduction in the expenses of the army. Of course," he said, tentatively, "we ought all to do what we can to save expenses to the country in every way. I should not like to be understood as meaning that the pay ought to be reduced, for I think that it is in most cases little enough for the service performed. It is a hard service out on the plains and on the Mexican frontier. There are few enjoyments and a great deal of hard work, which people at home do not think about, or there would be less complaint. I think there can be

A REDUCTION OF SEVERAL MILLIONS a nebertion or sevenst Millions
a year, without cutting down the pay at all. The
plan of reducing the pay does not seem to be the
best way to get at it. It hink the best way would
be to reduce the number of regiments by consolidating about four resiments of infantry and one
of artiflery with the remaining forces. Of cause,
it would not be a good idea to interfere with the
cavairs, because it is the most efficient arm at the
artifle in active operations against heatife indials and the cattle thickes on the Mexican border. So I think it would be better to take the
infantry and artiflery. der. So I think it would be better to take the infantry and artillery." And what would you do with the officers of the

"And wint while you do not be solder reg-five regiments." I would distribute them among the other reg-iments. I know there is talk about there being iments. I know there is talk about there being too many efficers in proportion to the men, but there are so many small posts to be kept up that it is sometimes difficult to find officers to do the necessary work which the regulations will not permit to be done by any but commissioned officers. I have known a licutenant to be commandanted the post, officer of the day, quartermaster and commissary, all in one, and all the time. The consolidation would give only about two additional officers to each regiment?"

"Wouldn't it be a good thing to turn over the INDIAN ASSENCES TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

and put there supernumerary officers in charge of that business." and put there supernumerary officers in charge of that business."

"I think it would. Of oourse, the officers would not like that business. There would be a dead set made on them right away by all the men who intrigue to get possession of the Indian agents now. There might be occasionally an officer who would take advantage of that to cake money; and whether there was or not there would aiways be more or less scandal about it, and some people would hold thearmy responsible for any officer that might be dishonest or suspected of dishonesty. And that wouldn't be pleasant, you know, that I think we ought to be willing to do whatever is best for the country, and, it it would have money to have army officers do this work, they ought to do it. It would be easy to select an officer or two out of each regiment who would be willing to do the work and capable of doing it well. But, even if this is not done, the Government would save a great deal of money on the expense of keeping up the

omanization of Five Engineers.

even if the officers were distributed among the other regiments and paid the same. There is a great deal of work done by army officers now which the army don't get credit for. The coast survey was the work of the army. There is a great deal of engineering done along water courses and in the harbors which is done out of army appropriations. The canal around the calle at Louisville is a specimen. It was done under the direction of General Weitzel, you know. It is true there are often special analysorisations. ORGANIZATION OF FIVE REGIMENTS. the direction of General Weitzel, you know a list rue there are often special appropriations made for these works, but a great deal of the business is done by gramy officers out of arms appropriations, and the samp shock get one in larm. With all this work, and the work at the simuli pustagent the Indian business, I think there would not be too many efficers it the extra efficers from the five regiments were distributed among the other committee. efficers from the five regiments were similar batted among the other organizations.

"Then, there is another think that I think ought to be done for the army officers: I think Congress ought to provide by law that a certain run, for sete, should be stopped on the pay rolls, to make a sort of insurance fund, for the Benefit of

o'deceased officers, just as there is a certain amount stopped on the pay rolls of the enlisted men, out of which the asylam here is kept up, so that they can be cared for in their old age. You know a healthy young officer never thinks may thing about dying. He always expects to live to an old age. So he spends all his money as he goes along. By and by he fails in love with some pretty girl, and sets married, and has a young family coming on: then he gets knocked on the head, and his young wife is left to take care of hersell and the children the best way she can. Now, it would be a great thing for her if there was a sort of life to unance due her, which the decreament had forced the thoughtless young officer to provide out of his pas in that way. I know it looks like interfering with a man's own business, but most young officers wouldn't attend to it many other way, unless the isovernment were to take the matter in hand. The amount each month would be a small they wouldn't feel it, but it would be a resat thing for the widow and children.

I have given only a brief cultime of Col. Grant's views, leaving out all details and writing from memory. But I have given the substance—mail!

PERSONAL.

The President has recognized H. R. Baldwin as vice consul of Spain at Richmond, Va., and Leon Dejardin consul of Monaco at New York. It is understood that Gen. Atkinson, late Commissioner of Pensions, is about to open a large establishment in Santa Fe, New Mexico, for the

Miss Rachel A. Smith, sister of Belle Smith, n Obio as a young writer of acknowledged ability, as well as a most charming and lovely

The studio of Miss Ranson, the artist, at her reception on Saturday, was the pleasant point of visitation, among others, of a large number of army officers as well as several old friends of the late Major General Thomas who belong to the navy, but who knew him intimate.y. Some of these officers were with him in his campaigns, and particularly at the battle of Chickamauga, a scene in which Miss Bansom's portrait of this hero so powerfully depicts. These gentlemen were delighted with the portrait. But though this almost unrivalled picture is doubtless the artist's masterpiece, the lovers of art not only remark upon the walls of her studio several copies of the old masters, which they do not hesitate to declare "as good as can possibly be made," but several landscapes and portraits exhibiting his attention of the several control of the delectable features in Washington life, and wetrust that our citizens in general will avail themselves of its advantages.

CABLE FLASHES. reception on Saturday, was the pleasant point of

CABLE FLASHES. HENDAYE, Feb. 20 - The Allonsists have cap-tured Endariana and Las Taola and all the

heights around Vera. Mannin, Feb. 20 .- As soon as the Carlist war is ended forty thousand soldiers will be dispatched to Cuba. A battle is expected at Tolosa to mor-

Panis, Feb. 20 -The United States steame Franklin is expected at Cherbourg, where she will take on board the American works of art contributed in Europe for the Philadelphia Exhibition.

sued an order calling out all men between the ages of twenty and fifty. They are directed to report themselves to the military conscription LONDON, Feb. 21.-Intelligence has been received in London from the Gordon expedition to

BRIGRADE, Feb. 20. - The Minister of War has

December 15. Gordon considers two thirds of his work done. He has established numerous milli-LONDON, Feb. 21.—A special dispatch to the Standard from Vittoria, dated Friday, says the

Carlists were withdrawing their artillery and re-serves and little resistance was expected from them near Tolora. LONDON, Feb. 21,-The Past's dispatch from Berlin reports that the ecclesiastical court has definitely summoned the Bishop of Munster to appear for trial on the charges which involve the penalty of deposition from his See. The sum-mons was posted on the deors of the Episcopal palace because the Bishop was absent.

Loxpon, Feb. 21.-The Russian Telegraph liance has been formed between Russia, Gormany, England, and the United States in regard to China, but the usual good understanding between the Powers is more emphatic by reason of the position in which the foreign residents of China are placed.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

POTISVILLE, PA., Feb. 20.—A fire at Mahonoy City last night destroyed two double frame dweilings. Loss \$5,000: insured. SPRINGIELD, MASS., Feb. 20.-Joseph A. Boramin, of South Egremont, grist mill proprietor, has failed with 450,000 liabilities.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.-The large English steamer reported off Cape Henry with damaged

sudder has passed in the Capes, bound towards Twenty-three Hundred Bales of Cotton Lost.

New Orleans, Feb. 20.—The steamboat Mary Lowry, from Red river for New Orleans, with thirteen hundred bales of cotton and other freight, took fire at Carrollton to-day and burned to the water's edge. A small portion of her cargo was thrown overboard and saved in a damaged condition. No lives were lost. Total loss, \$40,000. Insurance not known. The steam-boat Lotus, from Jefferson, Texas, for New Or-leans, with a thousand bales of cotton, sank on Lake Charies. The boat is believed to be a total loss. The cargo will be saved in a damaged con-dition. freight, took fire at Carrollton to-day and

GENERAL BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

COL. BROADHEAD'S ARGUMENT

BEFENDANT SHOULD PROLE HIS INHOSENCE IMPOTATION ON GEN. GRANT'S VERACITY

OF COUNSELOR STORRS

SARCASTIC COMMENTS ON BROADHEAD

BRILLIANT DEFENSE OF BABCOCK

Sr. Louis, Feb. 19.-The closing argument in the Habenek trial were commenced this morning in the United States Circuit Court by James O. eacheud, of the special counsel for the Government. The court room was crowded, and the outer doors kept locked all the morning. After speaking of the attention which fan jury had given during the ten days of the trial preceding, and his belief that the jurers meant to do their daty, ild. Broadhead said : The Government I represent to not the Congress, the President or the judiciary, but it is the law of the land. The strict enforcement of the law is vital to the national existence, the for you simply to inquire if the laws have been violated by this detendant, and if it has, it is for you to take cognizance of it, and the punishment is in your hands. The grand jury found an indictment against this man, but you are to pass on the evidence submitted to you, and if you believe the defendant is guilty you are not to be influenced by former good character. Men as good as he have fallen before temptation, and a con-spiracy may exist by solemn agreement or by a tacit understanding, and one who connices at the purpose of a guilty combination, or he shields it. s himself guilty in the eyes of the law. Colonel

REVIEWED AT GREAT LENGTH the evidence, and contains himself to the testimony for the Government, but using as he went along the letters and telegrams and witnesses of the defense. I will show you before I get through, gentlemen, he said, that their tracks all lead in the same direction, every one of them. There is not a single one turned the other way. At nearly every point the President's deposition was quoted, and the construction put upon it which carried out the theory of the prosecution after reading the telegrams between Joyce and Babeock about a successor to Ford in 18th. Col. Broadband said it seems from the President's deposition that Bubocck came to him to see what he could do for Joyce as a candidate for the vacancy. The President said up. tell the budsmen of Ford to recommend somebody. Babbock Babock Babock Babbock mony for the Government, but using as he went racancy. The President said no. tell the binds men of Ford to recommend somebody. Baboock telegraphed Joyce, see that Ford's bondsmen recommends you. Joyce underatood that when he sent Raboock the message. An explanation from the President will serve everything. Joyce know Baboock understood what could have been meant. Other than that the conspiracy was to go, and Joyce sent the message recommending Maguire, and with it one to Baboock, in which he uses the word "Munn." The defense say that this meant that Baboock was not to mention that Joyce had been a candidate. Use any man accept this as a sentially conducted. Tals "mun" means that there was sentating midden, a sevent understood between Joyce and this defendant. means that there was sensething midden a secret understood between Junce sent ints defendant, which they did not wish to have known. They have introduced at the point in their delense a long series of letters which pissed between Juyce and Babcock, commeaning tormally, and then growing familiar, with such addresses as "My dear Colonel," "My dear Juyce," but these let-ters stop in 1872. Why don't they produce letters in 1874-75, when the distillers

WERE RUNNING OUT THE CROOKED WHER RUNNING OUT THE CROSSED
at their fullest capacity. These letters commence
in 1870, and run down through 1871-72, but in 1872
there is only one, and after that not one. Where
are the others of 1874-75. Volonel Broadhead
then passed to the telegrams of March, 1874, when,
loyce was ordered to California, and Avery notified him that agents were going to St. Louis,
Avery jurnished information, but he could not
stop the agents. So Joyce sent the telegram to
Habcock to make Douglass call off his scandal
houndf—as business. That means something.
The scandal hounds were called off, Douglass
remembers that. Babcock saw him about this
lims and asked him about this matter, and he

sketched the Disparches

through the fall of 1874, when efforts were being made to get off a raid in St. Louis. He noted the various delays for the elections, and a streastically said that these revenues were political machines. The elections, to these distinguished individuals, were of more consequence than the detection of trauds on the revenue. These delays dated down to the tith of December, when Brooks, with his men waiting in Pelladelphia, Pa., was notified that the raid was off. It was on the lith of December that Baboock, having seen the domaissioner, telegraphed McDonald the "Sylph" dispatch: "I succeeded: they will not go." The ring knew of the defent a day before the raiding party did. When Regers told McDonald, on the sho of becember, that the accepts the raiding party did. When Regers told McDonald on the sho of becember, that the accepts had not go make him teel good, that he sent his telegram to Joyce: "Dead dow: the goode hangs allitudium: sun shines." Not McDonald had put something else in motion, as don which he relied.

A letter from Babcock had been solen from Rogers' desk, and a wrong construction had been put upon that letter, and it had been put in Babcock's hand, who, before the 18th of December, as flouglass testified, showed this to Douglass, and gave it a blackmiling construction. Why should Babcock, with all the manifold dutter which he is erecited with, have busied him self in this secret and hidsen manner, binding longlass not to tell Rogers who showed him the letter?"

EN, Babcock workers SKETCHED THE DISPATCHES

For five days in a manner which would have been remarkably desinterested had he been an innocent mun, in behalf of the ring, appealing not only to Mr. Daugiass but to the President, and telling the latter that he had told Mr. Daugiass that officers out here ought not to be treated like thieves. Now, was there anything in this letter to warrant the ascertion that officers were being treated as spiecy. Most assuredly not, and Babcock did not speak by that letter, but by knowledge independent of it. Taking up the ravocation of the President, Colonel Broadhead said the President had declared that General Babbock did not influence him in the revocation of the order transferring supervisors, but that did not prove that Babbock had not worked elsewhere to that end.

The testimony shows he went to Douglass, who had the power to revoke the order. It shows by

that end.

The testimony shows he went to Douglass, who had the power to revoke the order. It shows by warning gentlemen of the disastrous effect which this order must have on his prospects, he tried to induce action on his part. It shows that Joyce, on receiving information that the order had been reduced to a temporary arrangement, telegraphed Babecck.

"FURLYHINGS,"
and they were pushed. Toe explanation which he President and Supervisor Tauton gave for the revocation of the order were not at all adequate to the act. [Soursation] They explained that because the supervisors all over the country had learned of the order some days before they had time to straighten up affairs, if anything was wrong, and therefore the whole scheme would be defeated, but such was not at all the case. The order, as rungered originally, and the President himself claims the credit of it, was intended no; to discover frauds already committed, but to secure future benefits. It was held that the distillers had gotten into such rurs with the old supervisors that new ones would readily catch them napping. The Colonel repeated that the reasons given by the President and Mr. Tutton were not at all sufficient, as they amounted to really no reasons at all. There were other and more powerful loftnences brought to bear, and the exigencies of the case seemed to be such that the President stepped down from his high position to interfere with the duties of one of the Department officers.

THE ORDER WAS REVOKED

THE ORDER WAS REVOKED

too, by telegraph, which of itself was a strange proceeding and questionable in law. This sup-pension was made the day after Joyce telegraped to Habcock to push things against the weakening party. This portion of the speech created a profound sensation.

Colonel Brodhead theo referred to the fact that the defense, recognizing the damning effect of Everest's testimony about the letters, placed on the stand a manufactured and trained winness named McGill, whose accurate memory of every detail of the circumstance in regard to which he desired to testify, whose remarkable forgetfulness as to the names of any of the hundreds of other persons to whom he had returned the letter, and whose admission of having committed those unlawful acts, to say nothing of his suffering manner when under cross-examination, proved him a most contemptible falsifier: the jury had seen him, and little need be said about him. The defense had claimed that the letters written by Babcock to McDonaid under cover of Major Grimes, were of an innocent character. But what was the necessity of such secrecy? What was the necessity of the correspondence? What was the necessity of such secrecy? What was the necessity of such secrecy? What was the necessity of such secrecy? What was the necessity of the correspondence? What was the necessity of such secrecy? What was the necessity of such secrecy? What was the necessity of the correspondence? What was the necessity of the correspondence? Such as the necessity of the correspondence? What was the necessity of the correspondence? What was the necessity of the correspondence? What was the necessity of the correspondence? What him a more continued to the stand of the such security of the correspondence? What is not be such as the necessity of the correspondence? What is not McDonaid put on the stand of testify? Major Grimer recognized in that simple fact a strong ground for suspicion; so strong. In fact, that he boldly asked McDonaid is that simple fact a strong gr

if Baboock were innocent as the witnesses to so explain, are living, are accessible. Avery, for instance, might have testified that he did not receive that letter enclosing \$500, which was mailed at the same time as the other was mailed to Baboock, but they did not see fit to put him on. It has been said that Baboock was a victim of misplaced confidence. He was the innocent babe of Washington city. He, born and reared in Vermont; educated at West Point; a man of large army experience, and finally an occupant of a position, the duties of which were varied and important, and which required the disbursement of half a million deliars yearly, he the victim of misplaced confidence? The above are all the points touched upon by Col. Broadhead, and show what parts of the testimony the prosecution most rely on to make their case. The Colonel closed with the admonition that the jury be not influenced by consideration of position, but that if they found if corruption resulted within the White House they crush it out. He had confidence that

they had the manhood and the firmness to render a verdict according to their conviction. Speech of Mr. Storrs.

St. Levis, Feb. 19.—On the reassembline of the court this p. m., Mr. Storrs opened the argu-ment for the defense. He asked no consideration for his client because of his position, but he asked, insisted, aye, demanded that the testi-mony in the case be weighed with the same impartiality that would be accorded to that of a are wherein the humblest newsboy was on trial. He cautioned the jury against permitting them-selves to be swept off their feet by the terrible storm of excitement to which the whisky ring destorm of excitement to which the whisky ring de-velopments have given rise.

He characterized the court as in its higher re-ality an elevated plateau, toward which the eyes of forty millions of people are directed, and par-ticularly to the jury. He regarded public opinion, when all of the facts in a case are before the pub-lic and when the fever of a wrongly-induced ex-citement is over, is fair and just; but he said I; has never been deemed safe and reliable in the administration of justice since that day two thou-sand years ago, when it profuned the judgment seat, and insulted beaven with the cry of "Cru-cify him; crucify him."

seat, and insuited seaves with the cry of "Cracity him "crucify him."

A conspiracy charge, he said, was the only one
known to the law which may result in one man's
punishment for another man's crime, and this
but makes the necessity for positive proof of
guilt the greater. He said the Givern usest daing the past year have made great and thorough
preparation for the trial.

preparation for the trial.

THE CRADER AND THE GRAVE
had been robbed for evidence, and the sanctity of
privileged communications between the counsel
and client had been invaded, but really nothing
had been adduced to prove the defendant's guilt.
Only three wretched, parposeless, meaningless
telegrams had been found in his handwriting.
He paid a high tribute to tolowed Heoadhard's
abilities, but said that his argument had no
heart in it, but was given as the best that could
be done for a bad case. The Colonel seemed to
have forgotten, or to have determined to forcet,
that first lesson of the profession that the law
presumes a man impocent till his guilt is proved.
General Habcock had not come into the court,
however, protected and clothed with that presumption, as the jury could not but know.
Every speech that had been made in the trial
denied him that presumption, and, finally, in the
summing up it was asked not that he be convicted, because his guilt had been proved, but
because he had failed to introduce

secau-e he had falled to introduce

TENTIMONY TO PROVE HIS INMOCENCE.

He asked the jury to read the telegrams is evidence in the light of the days they were written, and not in the light of to-day, which is a false light. Read them, remembering that when they were written Joyce and McDonald were occupying trusted positions, and not as to day bankrupt in position and character, and in the felon's cell. I charge you, gentlemen, to go inrough, and weigh every word from the witness stand, and to say to me where it is shown General Habbock had any reason to suspect that MoDonald and Joyce were engaged in a conspiracy of this kind. Where is the evidence? I dely any man to point ma to be spot or place which indicates that General Habbock keew the corrupt scheme in which McDonald and Joyce were engaged.

Colonel Broadbeed tells you that conspiracy is gaged.
Colonel Broadhead tells you that conspiracy is

Colonel Broadbeed tells you that computary is a hard crime to preve. Abit that carries this lurking idea that because it is difficult to prove, therefore, gentlemen, I. ally invite you to assume a crime which we also not proven. Can. Babcock never saw one of there distillers. He is as ignorant of frauds as Fitzroy evidently is of the teachings to be drawn from the story of Ananias and Sapphira. If he had known, don't you know that at some point this knowledge would have that at some point this knowledge would have leaked out? If he had they would easily have proven it.

Not one of this horde of distillers who have been trumped up, defling this place with their presence, knew General Babcock, save by his reputation as a public man. The counsel then reviewed the testimony, beginning with the disatch from Joyce

and asking that the President act cautiously about his successor. He went on to those from Ford's bandsmen, asking the appointment of Contantine Maguire, but made no strong point. At this time he said Joyce came to the front as a candidate, and the President says to Babrock: "Tell all applicants that the appointment will not be made at present, and not until the sureties of Mr. Ford are consulted:" and I come to the first dispatch from General Haboock to Joyce. "Get Ford's bondsmen to recommend you," Gentlemen, we have all been is conventions; we have seen a candidate when it is evident he can't be elected, worship the rising sun, rush to the front and move the unanimous election of his rival. So, after the President had made up his mind, Joyce rushed to the Fresident. We mean it. Mum."

Col. Broadhead asked what it means. Why, just what it says. Joyce always did attach more unportune to the dispatches than anybody.

Col. Broadhead asked what it means. Why, just what it says. Joyce always did attach more importance to his dispatches than anybody else. Mum about what? Now, men are not over anxious when they have been candidates and have been beatten to haze it known. Joyce says to Babcock: "I join cheerfully in Magoire's appointment, but don't let these isllows know! have been a candidate." In the presence of these facts, I denounce the charge made against this delendant as participating in the appointment. delendant as participating in the appointment of Maguire for a guilty purpose wicked and

We possess the physical power to do certain We possers the physical power to do certain things, but you have not the power to deduce guilt from that statement of circumstances. Leaving this jury if you say it means suit that conscience in your bosom would pursue you through life and dog your lootsteps to the grave. Into your seads such a crime would burn and burn forever into the fog and vapor of this charge. We pour the clear, bright, glorious sunstains, coming from the Almighty himself, and dispel it. Isn't it splendid to lift ourselves obove these prejudices and to say: "Thous (tod. Republican and Hemocrat alike, it is a alorious delight that in what was darkened with the charge of guilt we find an interest of the proposed of the charge of guilt we find an interest of the charge of guilt.

we find an innocence radiant in its character." I feel as if an inspiration were raining down upon you and me: it is that blessed sense of noble justice that raises us above the petty prejudices of mawkind. Here Mr. Storrs stopped, and, after leaning against the table for a moment, said to the court: "It your Honors please, it disresses me to ark another lawor of this court, but I am subject to palpitation of the heart, and I only speak with steat difficulty to-day. Allow me to stop for ten minutes." WE FIND AN INNOCENCE. Colonel Dyer requested that Mr. Storrs be per-

Sr. Louis. Feb. 20 .- The Republican has a special from Louisians. Missouri, stating that H. F. Summers, who has been charged with doing very improper things as a uror in the Mckee trial, denies in 1010 the statements of Watson Foster, his accuser. Summers is said to be a retired mercha t of Leuisiana, and stands very high in the commu-

The New Casts at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

The new casts received at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, now on exhibition, are very attrac-tive. Among the antiques is the spirited statue of "Jason," the Argonautic Leader, hastily tying his sandals; of the same style and era as the Fighting Gladiator, and "Iris, the Messenger of the Gods," from the Parthenon of Athens, by Phidias; the broad treatment of which presents a striking contrast with the elaborate detail of the "Daughter of Niobe," by Scopas, of a later

epoch.

There are also ten busts from antiques in the British museum, "Antonious as Bacchus," "Commodious," Emperor of Rome, infamous for strength the hero of over seven hundred gladiaterial lights; "Trojan," great in virtues and giorious in arms; "Perlander," one of the seven sages of Greece: "Pericles," ruler of Athens, and patron of her arts and literature, but whose helmet, gained him the nick-name of "Onion-headed: "Septimics Severus," who built the wall across Britain to keep off the Caledonians: "Blogenes," the cynic philosopher; "Julius Cresar," a head of extraordinary character; "Dione," mother of Venus, and an exquisite "Isis," unveiled.

The greatest nevelties, however, are the three casts in the Rensissance Gallery, from Michael Angelo's "Bavid" and "Prisoners or Slaves." The "David" is over four feet high, and is taken from the colossal statue, nineteen feet high, at Fiorence, cut out of one block of marble. It combines most wonderfully the beauty of young manhood with the fearful frown and compressed lips of inspired heroism as he is about to furl the stone at Goliath.

In the same sublime style are the "Prisoners or

Goliath.

In the same sublime style are the "Prisoners or Slaves," over seven feet in height, and designed as wall statues for a monument to Pope Julius il, and are the more impressive illustrations of the sculptor's genius from the fact that they seem to emerge from the insensate material out of which they are cut, showing the rough strokes of the artist's chiec. One of them stands creet, but his bead droops, with closed eyes; one arm is thrown back of his head, and the other is clasped to his breast, as if to still the suffocating agony within.

In contrast with this passive sufferer is the

to his breast, as it to still the sullocating agony within.

In contrast with this passive sufferer is the writhing, defiant form of the other with contorted limbs. The head is unfinished, but under it, in the most finished modeling, is thrown up the left shoulder, with its muscles displaying the fearful strain upon them. The originals of these figures are in the Louvre, and are the only great examples of M. Angelo's soulpture in France. They were sent to Florence last year to swell the memorials of the soulptor's genius at the Centennial celebration of his birthday.

To the Editor of the National Republican : Sir: As Dane is in all probability beyond the having already begun, he can have no greater torment than being left completely to himself. Already shunned by every respectable man in New York, he dare not for fear of the sheriff stir New York, he dare not for fear of the Sherin stir beyond the limits of the city which his presence pollutes. The next step is to have it understood that nobody is bound to notice what he prints, and that his abuse needs no reply from any quarter. He would soon writhe in his own in-famy if all would refuse to repel his calumnies. A. B.

Rev. Frederick Bell pastor of the Primitive Methodist church of Brooklyn, was on Friday night deposed from office, by the circuit commit-tee, for having made improper proposals and used indecent language to a female member of the church.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE DEMOGRATIC MATIONAL CONVENTION ST. LOUIS THE FAVORED LOCALITY

M'CARTEE'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

CAUSE OF THE FALL IN SILVER

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' REVENE BILL

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER'S ACCOUNTS

A Viett to the Secretary of the Treasury. The House Committee on Appropriatione had a long consultation with the Secretary of the Terneury Saturday at the Treasury Department in which the entiret of permanent appropriations for the next fietal year was discussed.

committee of the Wise and Spirit Trades row to present a bill for the purpose of presenting o Convicte a bill to codify and in some important respects change the laws relating to distilled spirits. E ufort's Wine end Liquer Journal pat ligher the bill to full.

A Sensation Spiled. The following telegram was received by the Attorney General on Saturday afternoon: St. Lauris, Mo., Pebruary 19, 1876. Edward Flerrepont, Attorney Genera Rethington, D.C.:
Italked with Hingbam last night, and I am satisfied that I have judged Mr. Sherman too harshly, and I think it hemorable to say as much.
D. P. Dyka, District Attorney.

The Fur Seal Investigation. The sub committee of the Committee of Ways and Means, appointed to investigate the awarding of the contract to the Alaska Fur Seal Com pany, bas determined to summon ex Secretary Boutwell, ex-Secretary Richardson, Mr. H. H. James, formerly chief of the Customs Bureau of

the Treasury, and several others. They will go to work this week, commencing to day. The Spencer Investigation a Fizzle. The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate has already become disgusted with the Spencer investigation. As a matter of fact, no charge presented is worthy of serious consid eration, and this is well known to the committee complain went away begging that they should not be removed from office. They knew the weakness of their cause, and have acknowledged it here.

District Matters Before the House Committee. The House Committee on the District of Columbia will be called to day. No action has yet been taken on the tax bill, and it will not be reported on that day. The several sub-committees will meet during the day and endeavor to get ready several of the street railroad bills before the committee. Wis. H. Tenney, of Georgetowa, has requested that the committee give him an opportunity to appear before it in the tax bill. His request with the gamend. He opposes any tax on personal property. A bill-will be drafted prescribing the hougs of labor for the employees of the street ratironal companies, making their labors less coerous as to time and attaching a nearly upons any commany demanding an exact penalty upon any company demanding an exaction of service over the limit. The committee has surfect of o secommend the incorporation of the Oxygen Gas Company of the District of Columbia.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday were as follows: Currency, \$10,106,384; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$44,550,000; coin, \$75,061,625; including coin certificates, \$23. 78,900; cetistanding legal tenders, \$311,273,140.

The Tressury now holds \$338,428,650 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$18,21,303 to secure public deposits. National bank circulation outstanding, \$341,557,911, of which amount \$2,090, 290 are gold notes.

Receipts of National bank notes for redemption for the week ending. Saturday as compared with

The existies of Congressmen and Employees

at the Capital. The Committee on Appropriations is besieged with applications from Congressmen to averathe threatened reduction of salaries and pay. They find that most of these come from the House of Representatives and from the friends of those holding offices under the Democratic Doorkeeper. Clerk, 'erscant at Arms and Postmaster. It is

The Congressional Printing. The House Committee on Printing has devoted several of its late meetings to the investigation of the cost of public printing at the Government office. It appears that the prices at present paid in the Government printing office are as follows: For composition, sixty cents per 1,000 ems and fifty cents per token: the printers working by the fifty cents per token: the printers working by the day receive \$1. These prices the committee charge to be extravagant, on the ground that much of the work done is technically known in printing effices as "fat matter." Mr. Chaop is said to lear the influence of the Printers' I dion, and he has intimated to the committee that, if Congress should pass the resolution directing him to do so, he will willingly undertake to reduce wages in the office. He has hesitated to take the responsibility himself. He has seared that a strike among printers might prevent him from performing the work ordered by Congress promptly. The committee's examination of Mr. Chapp's books discloses no irregularities. The committee will probably ask the House for authority to employ an expert to examine and report on the entire subject of Government printing.

The Democratic Convention. The executive committee of the National Umgressional Committee of the Democratic party meets in this city next Tuesday to fix a time to choose the place for holding the convention to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President. Delegations are now here reprevice President. Designations are now here representing the advantages and interests of the cities of St. Louis, Louisville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and other points. Particularly are the friends of Gov. Hendricks annious to secure to St. Louis the honor of being the city wherein the standard-bearer should be placed in nomination. The friends of Senator Thurman and Pendleton are both willing to risk their chances in Cincinnati, although many of the admirers of the latter prefer Louisville. Those who want to see Gov. Tilden in nomination have not, as yet, openly indicated where they desire the convention to be held, although, it is believed, that the supporters of Philadelphia, as the city to be selected, are tacitly working in his interests. The hard-money element of the party is quite anxious that the convention shall be held east of the Obloriver, and would willingly compromise on Pittsburg, or, in the event of the place of meeting being in a Western dity, indicate a preference for Chicago rather than St. Louis. It is believed that if the last Democratic convention had not been held in Baitimore that all the confilleting differences could be united on that place, as both New York and Boston are ont of the question, and the soft-money men are quietly opposed to Pinliadelphia. As it is they cannot do better than to compromise upon Washington. All can certainly agree upon the nation's Capital. senting the advantages and interests of the cities

The Fall in Silver. The decline in the value of silver since 1872 has been such as to have produced some uneasiness in respect to its effects upon the existing money systems of the principal mations of the world, and has to a certain extent the same effect as a forced paper-money system. In the following countries, vis: France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Spain, the double standard of gold and silver exists, and the fixed relation between the two

Spain, the double standard of gold and silver exists, and the fixed relation between the two metals—each being an unlimited tender—is 15½ to 1. Great Britain, the United States, Germany and the Scandinavian States have the single gold standard, silver occupying alsubordinate position. In the United States the relative value of gold and silver is nearly 15 to 1; Great Britain, 14 2 10 to 1, and Germany, 18 9 10 to 1.

The proportion of the two metals in the coinage of the countries of the gold standard above referred to may be stated in round numbers as about 14 to 1, the silver coins being purposely overvalued, in order to render them inexportable in the ordinary commercial fluctuations of the two metals. These subsidiary coins are of limited tender, and a theck is imposed on their issue sufficient to prevent their redundancy, and keep their purchasing power on a par with gold coins. The chief difficulty arising from the decline in the value of silver, is experienced in countries of the deuble standard, the silver coins as measured by gold being, at the present communical value of silver, about thirteen per cent. less than the value fixed by the money of account, and at which they are an unlimited legal tender. It is quite probable that inasmuch as the gold value of silver has nearly reached a par with the Austrian and Russian paper currency, redoemable under the laws of these Governments is silver coins of existing standard, that the fail in the

such an amount of silver as can be conveniently used for "change" purposes.

From the figures before given it will be seen that the United States silver coins are fully as valuable as these of Great Britain and Germany, and that while there is a disposition in some quarters to criticise the policy of using the subsidiary silver coins, the factis that old countries like Helgium. France, Italy and Switzerland, are using rilver coins as unlimited tenders, that are deprecised at least thirteen per cero. It is not provable that any of the single gold standard countries will increase the intrinsic value of their substidiary coins.

provance will increase the intrinsic value of their substidiary coins.

The prisent gold or expart value of a dollar of United States subsidiary silver coin is about \$5 I cents, not the gold value of the greenback 55 cents, increase a mark in of 27 per coor. Before the silver substidiary dollar mould equal the greenback dollar the premium on gold mutries to nearly is per cent. As the canage lars, by implifing the legal tender of these cains to fice dollars and making them procurable only is exchange for fractional notes and gold coin at par, turpishes protection against a redundant issue, we need not concern ourselves as to any evil offects arising from the decrease in their gold value. Our chief concern should be to have them placed in circulation to the extent necessary to supply the purp sea for which such coins are intended, and as reposity as practicable.

Resignation of Geo. B. McMcCartes.

Resignation of Geo. B. McMcCartes. The Washington public will receive with some surprise the announcement of the resignation of Mr. Geo. B. McCartee, who has so long an I with much ability filled the office of chief of the bureau of engraving and printing. Mr. McCartee resigns of eigraving and printing. Mr. McCartee resigns on account of ill-health and for the purpose of obtaining a rest that he certainly deserves it he desires it. No fitter time for his retirement could have been chosen than just now, when an investigation of the affairs of the bureau by a committee appointed by the Secretary fled its accounts equare. The following is the letter of Secretary Hystow accepting the resignation of Mr. McCartee:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 19, 1876. Theastry Department, Feb. 19. 1876.

Geo. B. McCarler, esq. Chief Bureau Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department:

Dean Sir. I have your letter of this date tent ering your resignation on account of ill-health, to take effect upon the conclusion of the examination now being made in your bureau by the committee appointed by me, and feel refuciantly compelled to accept the same.

In retiring from the public service, I beg to be assured that you bear with you my personal and efficial confidence, and to accept my thanks for the able and faithful manner in which you nave discharged every outy imposed upon you by law and the regulations of the Department.

Very respectfully, B. H. Batsrow,

Mr. H. C. Jewell, who has long been connected

Mr. H. C. Jewell, who has long been connected with the bureau, will, it is understood, succeed Mr. McCartee. His long experience in the bureau and seneral business qualifications ably fit him for the position.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SATURDAY. February 19, 1376. THE SENATE was not in session to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. but there was an unusually large attendance for a Saturday session in consequence of the great de-sire to hear Judge KELLEY'S speech in reply to Mr. BLAINE.

Mr. Eden, of Ill., presided. Mr. CHITTENDON, of N. Y., made a speech advocating the funding of the legal tenders pernamently, and contended that we had too much the country. Hanks were required, but the busi-

currency, and that its redundancy was ruining the country. Hanks were required, but the business of the country demanded construction.

Mr. Chittendon compared the condition of the country in years when there was inflation, and argued that panies resulted from the latter while business prosperity attended the former. There could be no prosperity, he said, until Congress deciated definitely and positively against what he called the legal-tender aboundation. He wasted an early and absolute return to specie payments, liebt is not money, and the legal-tender debt of the United States is not good money.

Judge Kanley then took the floor to address the House.

He commisserated the laboring classes upon being out of employment, and attributed the faction contraction of the currency by McCullioch. (He did not allude to the improvident, in temperate and dissolute habits of those work men who with their families now suffer because they have made no provision for a rainy day.) The iron foundries and machine shops had closed because the Congress had not authorized more currency, when there never before was such a plethora since the war. In reply to Mr. Blaine ne denied that the volume of currency affected in the prices of commodities.

I affirm, without lear of successful contradiction, that neither the alleged depreciation of legal-tender money nor the actual appreciation of gold had a perceptible effect upon the market

of gold had a perceptible effect upon the market price of land or domestic merchandles in any part of our country. He characterized the national banks as a superflutty, and said that the people were annually paying their twenty millions in gold for the neying their twenty millions in gold for the privilege of using their currency.

At the close of Judge Kelley's remarks there were loud demonstrations of applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. PIERUE, of Mass., next took the floor, and addressed the House on the third-term question.

Mr. TOW NNEND, of Pa., spoke on the financial question, opening the views of the party of which Judge Kulley is the rapresentative, and advocating an early resumption of receiving the party of the conclusion of his remarks, the House adjourned.

Elections of Mambers of the Chamber of Daputies. Parts, Feb. 20.—Elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies were held throughout

France to-day. rance to-day. In Paris the result is as follows: In the First rrondissement there was no choice, and a second ballot is necessary. The pandidates were Baron Hanssmann, Bonapartist; Tirad, Republican, and Maillard, Radical. Tirad had double the number of votes polled for Hanssmann, and fell only 500 of votes polled for Hanssmann, and fell only 500 sbort of a majority over both his competitors. In the Second arrondissement Brelay, of the Left, is elected, in the Fourth arrondissement Barodet, the famous Radical, is elected, defeating Yautrain, Uchservative Republican. In the Lighth arrondissement the Duc De Caxaes received 350 votes; M. Chaffour, Republican, 5412, and Raoui Duvail, Bonapartist, 3,822. A second ballot is, therefore, necessary.

In the Ninth arrondissement ex-President Thiers is returned by a large majority.

In the Fourteenth and Fitteenth arrondissements no candidate has a majority, and a second ballot is necessary.

In the Fourieenth and Flitteenth arrondishements no candidate has a majority, and a second billot is necessary.

The following gentlemen are elected to Paris in remaining arrondissements: Brisson, Marmattan, and Floquet, Radicais: Colonel Denfert, the desencer of Reliorit Clemenceau, Gambetta, Louis Blanc, and Greppo, Republicans. Blanc is successful in two arrondissements.

The elections in Parls have resulted entirely in accordance with the list inspired by M. Gambetta. Rouen, Carcassone, Dijon, Nantes, Versailler, Hennes, Dole, Bunkerque, Nevers, Pau, Har le Duc, Rheims, Molias, Nesoul and Limoges, all of which towns contain several electoral districts, have so far returned one Republican candidate each. Montpellier has returned two Republicans: Lyons and Lille, three Republicanses and Nice, one Republican and one Constitutionalist. Gambetta received 10,000 votes in Marseilles against 1,000 thrown for the extreme Radical Names. Gambetta is also elected in districts in Bordenux and Lille.

Second ballots, in which it is expected the Republican candidates will be successful, are necessary at Saint Etleme, Havre, and Brest.

The Duc De Cares is elected by a large majority at Decansville, in the Department Aveyron.

Mr. Renault, who recently resigned the Prefectorship of Police, is returned from Corbell.

M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, was defeated at Commercy, receiving 1,270 votes against 2,15 for bis adversary, who is a Republican. M. Bunet, similar of the lacetor, was defeated at Commercy, receiving 1,270 votes against 2,515 for his adversary, who is a Republican.

Jules Gravy is elected, but the name of his constituency is not given.

A second ballot is necessary in the Third Arondissement of Paris, where Spuller, one of the editors of the La Republique Francaise, heads the volts.

polls.

Boulogne returns one Monarchist and Calais one Republican. [LATER.] [LATES.]

Bessnoop, Nogent, Toulon, Portlers, Chatelherault and the second circumscriptions of Boulogne and Versailles have returned one Republican each. The department of Vienne has
chosen four Bonapartists. St. Denis has returned
Louis Blanc, making the third constituency
which has elected him. Scean and Beriers have
returned Radicals. returned Radicals.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Paris to
the Standard says M. Buffet has been elected in Bourges.

A dispatch to the Daily News states that Thiers had 7,00 majority in Paris. The city is perfectly

had 7,400 msjority in Paris. The city is persony quiet.

The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: "M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice is elected. The returns so far received elect twenty five Radicals, twenty-one Moderate Republicens, ten Conservatives and four Bonapartists. Gambetta is elected in five places and Blunc in four."

Paris, Feb. 21—Arras and Roubaix return Republicans. Gambetta is elected in the second circumscription of the Department of the Nord.

The Carlists Pegging Out-Pluck to the Last-LONDON, Feb. 21.-A telegram from Madrid to the Times states that the Spanish Government has sent a circular dispatch to its representative broad announcing the capture by the Alfonsists knowledges that their lines were broken on Friday.

There were great rejoicings in Madrid last night, and the city was illuminated.

HENDAYE, Feb. 19.—Large bodies of Carlists are concentrated in the neighborhood of Lesaca. to oppose Gen. Martines Compos, who entered Vera this (Saturday) morning. The report that the Alfonsists bave occupied Echaiar and Fenaplata are confirmed. The French authorities have interned 400 Carlists near Bayonne. The members of the Carlist Junta of Castlie who crossed the border have also been interned. King Alfonso is expected to go to Talosa and San Estaban.

Madrib, Feb. 20.—It is officially reported that at the capture of Fort Montejurra, near Estella, on Friday, the Carlist leader, General Calderon, was taken prisoner. The enemy's loss was heavy. The Aifonsists lost 300 men.

ANNIVERSARY OF CONGRESSIOVAL SOCIETY

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT THOMAS W. FERRY

REPORT OF SECRETARY CHICKERING Memorial to the Late Vice President

REMARKS OF SENATOR LOT M. MORRILL

Annual Address by Hon. J. H. Seelye.

The Congressional Temperance Society held its forty-third annivery last evening at the Con-gregational church, corner of Fitteenth and G streets porthwest. There was a large audience present, among them many men or high official positions. On the platform was Hea. T. W. Ferry, president; Hoc. Lot M. Morrill, Hoc. Julius H. Seelye, Dr. John W. Chickering, D. D.; others whose names could not be ascertained. The chair sang a hymn: after which Rev. Dr. Chickering rend a list of the officers of the society,

as elected at a recent meeting. Hen. T. W. Ferry, the president, came forward, and announced that the religious services would be conducted by the Rev. J. E. Kankin. That reverend mentleman read selections from the Scriptures, and at the conclusion offered a ferrent prayer asking help in the cause to for men who were slaves to the sig of intemperance. and arrivance to raise them up from out their own degradation. He prayed that strength would be given to the rulers of the country to walk in the ways of propriety and furnish the benefit of example to those they represent. He asked that it might be put in the power of the

people to choose men as rulers who fear God. He plead for the prosperity of the society and all connected therewith. The 385th hymn was then

Senator Ferry followed with a few remarks. He is id that they had assembled under the anspices of the Congressional Temperance Society to calebrate its forty-third anniversary. Since their last meeting their beloved president and patron had seen called to his reward, and would never again by his presence grace ansiversaries. It was his duty to take up the work where his predecesor had laid it down. In doing so he should at least testily to his veneration and love fur litenty Wilson, and he could not heritate a moment to accept the responsibility. This quaest in became not simply one of personal character, but one that involved the evils of manaind. The ierum, the press and the pulpit have been involved to suppress them and they have failed, and it was for this reason that they appealed to public opinion. In their hands lied the remedy for this great evil that to day stands in the way of progress, of humanity. They must recoiled that vice was as citive as virtue. Either to civilization or berbarism they must because allied. If he could impress upon the audience the great effect of this evil he should accomplian all for which he spoke. The remedy fles in the courage to avow opininion and to othey convictions they could oved this monster to stalk forth. If they would obey their canvictions they could used the monster to stalk forth. If they would oved this monster to stalk forth. If they would over their canvictions they could allowed the monster to stalk forth. If they would over their canvictions they could less in the social center. The character of Washington not only resis and is controlled by its people, but it becomes an example for the wools social fabric of the country. If he could enforce the enoranty of their conscience they were molding and fashioning public opinion, and to that extent 6 id would certainly hold them responsible. Senator Ferry followed with a few remarks. He id that they had assembled under the auspices

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., secretary of he society, read the following as his annual re-The first item for the fourty-fourth annual report of the Congressional Temperacee Society is
the conspicuous absence, we doubt not on higher
duty, of its late president.
Henry Wilsen, who at a still earlier period
dared to endanger his social position, and thus
his political prospects, by refusing wine at a
State dinner, was instrumental some years ago
in reconstructing this society, and when we met
last week in his death-chamber to elect its preslast week in his death-chamber to elect its pres-ent occupant as his successor in the presidency of this society, it was pleasant to reflect that no whisper of inconsistancy as a member thereof had ever been heard against our departed friend, nor, indeed, against either of the last three occunor, indeed, against either of the last three occupants of that apartment.

In ISE the society's pledge of abstinence was
made to include 'intoxicating liquora,' instead
of beins limited as before to 'ardent spirits.'
Even that has not proved a sure tallisman of
salety to all. The well-known 'Tom' Murshall,
who, comme into the society under its new and
stricter organization, said "The old society died
of intemperance, holding the pledge in one hand
and the champagne bottle in the other," showed
in his shalleful end that even a pledge cannot
supply principle. This lourty-fourth year of the
seciety, the semi-contennial of the temperance
reform and the nation's Centennial, is to mark a
"new departure," not in its principles, but in its
enrollment and, it is hoped, in its methods and
vieor of working.

record and the nation's Centennial, is to mark a "new departure," not in its priceopies, but in its enrollment and, it is boped, in its methods and visor of working.

The objainal constitution, adopted February 23, 1833, contains the following article: "Members of Coogress, and all who have been such officers of the United States Government, civil and military, and heads of Departments who practically adopt the great principles of this society may, by signing the constitution, become members." Accordingly we find, in the first enrollment, not only the names of Senators and Representatives, such as Theodore Freilinghuysen, Ether Shepley, Geo. N. Brigger, Felix Grundy, Edward Everett, Baniel Webster, Franklin Pierca, Wm. Hendricks, Samuel Bell, Gideon Tomlinson, William Slade, Elisha Whittelsey, Peleg Sprague, Samuel Southard, Henry A. Wise, Geo. Evans, Heman Allen, Samuel Hoar, Wm. B. Calboun, Abbot Lawrence, Bellamy Storer, Bichard Fletcher, Jos. C. Noyez, Calvary Morris, Thos. W. Gilmer, Ruius Choate, John W. Crockett, Millard Fillmore, and a host of others who have graced and honored the halls of Congress, but also Lews Cass. Secretary of War, first president of the Society; Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Senate and of the society: R. L. Baker, major United States army; Thos. H. Stockton, Chaplan of the Hease; James B. Thornton, Comptonies of the Treasury; John Shackford, Sergentat Arms of the United States Senate; John S. Mechan, Librarian; James M. Wyne, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and others in different branches of the Government.

Office of the Treasury; John Shackford, Sergent, at Arms of the United States Senate; John Shackford, Sergent, at Arms of the United States Senate; John Shackford, Sergent, at Arms of the United States Senate; John Shackford, Sergent, at Arms of the United States Senate; John Shackford, Sergent, and Henry Shackford, Sergent, at Arms of the United States Senate; John Shackford, Sergent, at Arms of the United States Senate; John Shackford, Sergent, and Henry Shac

secretary at once, that they may be enrolled in the ancient and honorable list of those who are willing, if not "for personal safety," yet "for a safe example," to avow the principle and practice of "abstinence from intexicating liquors as a beverage."

As the first step in this new, though old, direction, we are happy to announce Mr. Justice Stroug, of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. D. D. Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as members of the executive committee. The secretary may be allowed to add, after a large amount of labor in canvassing the Forty-fourth Congress—a work not yet completed, and which members are desired to expedite by sending their namer—that the canvass, confidential as to individuals, has proved very suggestive. Reasons, voluntarily given, for not signing have been various and contrary; in some cases accompanied by a request that some other member should be approached and, if possible, induced to sign. In such cases a third person would certainly seem a fitting medium of approach; illustrating the importance of an unimpeachable example as an instrument of reform, and proving the wisdom of the honored founders of this society in adopting the following preamble to their constitution, February 26, 1833:

"As the use of ardent spirits is not only unne-

the following preamble to their constitution, February 26, 1832:

"As the use of ardent spirits is not only unnecessary but injurious; as it tends to produce pauperism, crime and wratchedness, and to hinder the efficacy of all means for the intellectual and moral benefit of society, and also to endanger the purity and permanence of our free institutions; and as one of the best means of counteracting its deleterious effects is the influence of united example, therefore, we, members of Congress and others, recognizing the principle of abstinence from the use of arcent spirits, and from the traffic in it, as the basis of our union, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a society, and for this purpose adopt the following constitution."

With all the new light and all the dark shadows of forty, three years cannot the Congressional Temperance Society, and all kindred organizations, and all American citizens, lovers of their country and of that God who alone can save ur from our sins and their bitter fruits—already ripening—ree their way clear to maintain, with increasing vigor, this warfare against the dead-liest foe that th catens our prosperity in the coming century of our existence: THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

Senator Let M. Morrill, of Me., was introduced,

Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Me., was introduced, and said that a more complete record of their deceased president and friend had been thought proper by the members of the society, and to him had been assigned that duly. They need not be reminded of the love the society has to the deceased. Mr. Wilson, by the instinct of his nature was necessarily a temperance man. His was a living spirit. He, by his nature, was impelled to every good work. In the midst of his activities, as a public man, he could not otherwise than become acquainted with the evil of intemperance. His patroitism taught him that the evils of the use of alcoholic drinks would be so great that he as one individual must exert all his power to surpressit. Intemperance was not particularly a specialty, but in that he saw it to be an evil, politically, rectally and morally, and that the good of mankind was therein embraced and endangered. From the beginning to the end, he gave to his countrymen, high of low, in Natick on the hearth, in the coundils of the State, in the halis of the National Legislature, in the giddy circle of seciety, he was the true friend of temperance in sentiment, and what was better still in example always true. This was the man they mourned that night. This was the man whose services they were to commemorate. But that the eulogy did not belong to him, his duty was to present the following:

following:

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. Henry
Wilson, our late President, the society has lost a
valued associate and friend, one whose devotion,
consistency and constancy to its principles enti-

TEMPERANCE IN CONGRESS | tied him to mert respected and grateful remains brance of all friends of the cause of temperance.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The cheir sang the 9524 hymn. address of hon. Julius H. Skelv.

After which Hon. Julius if, Saely, of value, , dass., was introduced and delivered the fulle and Mass, was introduced and delivered the bellowing address.

Als. President, Lames and Gentlement: It am audience as intelligent as this it may be even almost impertinent to speak apon the even if the temperance. It might be supposed that the even if the temperance. It might be supposed that the even the temperance. It might be supposed that the even the temperance are sufficiently familiar to every one her. They are so conspicuous that the eye which has not the seen them cannot seen not they are as the that the heart which has not left solicitude and not not their account cannot feel, and yet, as the very familiarity with a danger lessons one offered and leads us to dwell little or lightly on its for port, so perhaps the very constancy of the event and leads us to dwell little or lightly on its for port, so perhaps the very constancy of the event and leads us to dwell little or lightly on its for your port, so perhaps the very constancy of the event and think how large they are and how terrible. If we were suddenly and for the first time brought face to face with there evils and could take in, at one unexpected but complete view the vice, the crime, the wretchedness, the ruin wought by the single cause. I believe it would be the first conviction that in some way our sight had docatived as and that to such reality could be. Indeed, to realize the full imagnitude of the evil is to many me sometimes just; but I do know that it is many me sometimes just; but I do know that it is a great deal event of lightly and the called unserroupisous and charged with exaggeration in their size entry.

It on not know but such a charge may be sometimes just; but I do know that it is a great deal event of lightly in the called of intemperance of the proportions of the picture man it is to point it in all its terrible darkness and temmendous extent. It is a great deal event for the charge many of the English of the counts precision of their sensity than it reach it, a not may be possible; perhaps it has been done, but it is not easy ale. President, Lames and Gentlemen: Fa

unialling source, directly or indirectly, of most of the crimes that are committed is intemperance."

the crimes that are committed is intemperance."

AMERICAN COTRIS.

When we add to these words of the English judges the testimony of those familiar with criminal records here; when we find the city clerk of Boston decisring that of the offenders transported in the living Morrison to the Deer Island reformation and other pocal city institutions eighty per cent are victims of strong dring; when we find the Missachuseits six the board of charities, in their efficial report of 1806, declaring that intemperance is wise chief occasion of orine," and that "probably more than eighty per cent, of the crimicals in this State come within the Intemperate class:" when we find a distinguished indee and district afterney in Sufto & county. How, Goorge R. Sanger, for many year-tamidar with the criminal courts of the Commet wealth, declaring that "there are less ease of triue into which the use of intextcating liquies does not more or less enter;" when we push our liquiries, with a similar result, all over this curity and over the civilized globe; when we find also, that Intemperance is the fruitful source of pauperism as well as of crime, and that the cost of pauperism and crime to this Commonwealth alone is more than four million deliars per year: when we find that disease is so certain an attendant upon intemperance—that no life insurance company will grant a policy to so individual addicted to it, and that, according to the carefully prepared tables of life insurance, the average longin of the intemperate is twenty years less than that of other men: when we add to this fearfull picture but a gitings of home and family, the degeneration of children, the average longin of the intemperate is twenty years less than that of other men: when we had to week the recording to the careful picture but a gitings of home and family, the degeneration of children, the word interest of the life that now lead to the fearful picture but a gitings of home and family to terrible representation. I believe we have got to wait for the imagination,

REMEDIAL EXPEDIENTS, As to remedies, the speaker said, intemperance would not cure itsell; not be put down by edeca-tion, nor crushed out of existence by legal enact-ment, though he fully believed in the right and duty of seciety to Burotect itself, and guard the

that works such woe. I would promote it; I would punish it; but I would not rest content with such means as these. Just as I would seek to bear upon the criminal classes of society, or upon those in danger of becoming such, something more than the threatenings and commands of statutes.

Just as every work of moral reform, if wisely more than the threatenings and commands of statutes.

Just as every work of moral reform, if wisely conceived and efficiently executed, would begin, continue and end with the aim to channe the inner moral purposes of men, so I would come to intemperate with an open eye to its extent, its nature, its power and its daugers, and while I would use every other appliance within my reach to take away temptation to prevent the opportunity of evil, yet I should despair of complete success unless I could enter the will of those endangered by this vice and penetrate their inner life with a controlling principle of virtue.

A true moral reform must spring from within. The genuite fruit of virtue is only borne by the living soul of virtue. The ultimate source of vice is in a corrupt inclination, in a perverted will, and vice will never cease until the inner purpose and will, until the heart itseli—the iountain of inclination and desire—be changed. If we are wise, and really desire not merely to curb and check, but to crash intemperance, we shall wrestle with it in its very citade; we shall rout it from the heart, where it has its stronghold.

Now, there are two ways in which the application of this truth is fees—two ways in which it in its very citade; we shall works upon us and when our wills work upon one another.

God's will may directly penetrate ours, enabling us to will and tode in ignored pleasure. All impulses upward come first from above. We approach God because he has first drawn nigh untus. The power of the cross, the simple preaching of virtues and to give it life. They are when God's will may directly penetrate ours, enabling us to will and tode in ignored heart in the test of virtue and to give a living moral inapiration to unnumbered souls. It is the only power to betterly which has shown itself able to mold society internally and from the centre, and it does this by leading the individual life away from the works of the first, which are "envylugs, murders, drunkenness, revilings and such like," and unto "the

Christ's have erucified the flesh with the affections and lusts."

GOD'S METHODS.

Now, intemperance is a sin. The drunkard, however much we may pity him and talk of his "infirmity." is yet guilty, as adjudged by the Word of God, "know ye not that the unrightsous shall not inherit the kingdom of Heaven." "He not deceived—nor thieves, nor extortioners shall inherit the kingdom of God." If, therefore, we pity him and long for his restoration, we have got to bring God's message of forgiveness and renewal home to him; we have got to surround him with the influences of the Church and sanctuary; we must make the Lord's day a sacred day to him, and God's Book holy; we must be gentle with him and patient, as God is patient. "Apt to teach, in meckness instructing them that oppose, if God, peradventure, shall give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth."

But just here we might, without care, fall into a grave error by overlooking a most important element in this application of the Gospel in God's great plan we are permitted to beco-workers with him in bringing other men into submission to his will. We can use our own wills, our own personal power, as a legitimate and efficient element in the dod calls them. But how shall this be done: Can the hypperite seek to lead another to keep the message which required truth in the inward parts with any hope of success? Is a dishonest man likely to make head way against theft by rebuking it? If we come with the message of God's will, make head way against theft by rebuking it? If we come with the message of the instance we must first be temperate ourselves, and in order to convey effectually this message of God's will, we must do it with the unaquivocal evidence that it carries with it also the full accord or our wills. It will not do for us to treat this matter in any hypoperities way, openly condemning that in which we secretly induige.

I venture to say that this evil has an eye which can look through all such guises, and a strength which can hid defined to every such GOD'S METHODS.

THIS QUESTION ON ABSTRACT GROUNDS. I simply appeal to the fact, which is open to every observation. You know it to be a fact that a man given to the use of wine, though he may call himself temperate, moderate, and all that, cannot go, with any hope of success, to lead a man who cannot afford his wine to give up his whisay

who cannot afford his wine to give up his whishy or his also or his beer.

Is it not the instinctive feeling in every heart that there is an inconsistency which makes it impossible for a man to work effectually against intemperance unless his own habits are unequivecal on this point?

And, if this be true, I submit that the whole question is settled about the Christian's duty to tetal abstinence; settled, too, treversibly, on the platform of this society. Whether it be a "sin per se" to use wine, cleer, beer, whisky or run, I do not care to inquire. I know not, indeed, what is meant by "sin per se." To my mind the phrase conveys no sense. I know nothing about sin in a deed, which does not vest itself, first and last, in